CHICAGO—JUDGE DOUGLAS.

We copy from the Washington Union the following Telegraphic account of the action of the City Council of Chicage, Illinois, with reference to the Fugitive Slave Law, together with the well-merited commendations bestowed by that paper on Judge Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in breasting the Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in the City. The Union says:

"We have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, stat-"We have received a telegraphic despatch, dated the 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, statthe 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, statthe 25th instant, from S. S. Hays, at Chicago, statthe sailing of the Pacific, is, as regards England ing the efforts of the city council to nullify the late ing the efforts of the consequent assemblage of fugitive slave law, and the consequence of fugitive slave law and the consequence of fugitive a large public meeting to disapprove of the act. subjoin the interesting bulletin to our article.

Judge Douglas, of the Senate, addressed this meeting in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating ing in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating in a most able and eloquent speech, vindicating commenced upon an extensive scale.

The revenue returns for the past nine france. effect was tremendous—the meeting unanimously dissequently rescinded the act. Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, and manfully maintained. patriotic efforts to sustain the law and the constitution of his country.

We see in this memorable transaction the triumph vored to impress upon our young countrymen. We see in this case the triumph of Truth when she is boldly and frankly vindicated. "Truth is mighty boldly and frankly vindicated. "Truit is mighty and will prevail;" but it is because she has champions worthy of her cause. Had Judge Douglas pions worthy of her cause. Had Judge Douglas Thursday, which state that it is reported that if tohe should, by a single speech, have elected an entire revolution of public sentiment," and that he their favor. The revolutionary feeling is increasing should have induced even the council of Chicago to should have induced even the council of chicago to their compriseions in the council of the council of their compriseions in the council of the council its nullifying resolutions—is a feather in his cap, which any orator might desire to wear. We know most disorganized state. not whether it is a higher compliment to the force of his talents or to the power of truth. With such of his talents or to the power of truth. American patriots but boldly speak out in the North as well as in the South, and all sectionalism, all'ultraism, all Sewardism, all disunionism would vanish, and this Union would stand upon a rock, which would defy all the winds of Heaven and all the elewhich it rests:

CHICAGO, Oct. 25, 1850. " To the Editor of the Union :

" Great excitement in Chicago. The council has passed resolutions nullifying the act of Congress resustain the law, and the action of the city council sales amonut to 30,290 bales. "S. S. HAYS." was repudiated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1850. " Since Judge Douglas's speech, the city council has rescinded the nullifying resolutions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. We are gratified to noocratic press of this State, both at the seat of govern- week 5,500 bales. ment and elsewhere. Brother Holden is doing yeoman's service, and hesides editing an able paper, pub-Lincoln Courier, comes out in a new dress, and makes a very handsome appearance, and the matter is well worthy of the manner. Eccles is a trump. And then there is the Hornet's Nest at Charlotte, nto the ranks of the Democratic party. He is now on the right track, and although in somethings we do think that he goes too far, yet, for all that, he errs on the right side, and can take our right ( ... We have already noticed the improvement in the Goldsboro' Patriot. We think it improved both in appearance and matter. We hope that our friend Robinson may be amply sustained. The Warrenton News is also a considerable improvement on the old " Reporter;" and the Pioneer, at Elizabeth City, is a valuable accession to the Republican ranks. We have here only noticed those papers which have recently effected changes or improvements on their " personal ap-Many of our standard papers are as they were, and as such are always welcome. By the by, we have not said a word about a paper which we de think is rather neatly printed than otherwise—an un-pretending little sheet published in the little village f Wilmington-the Wilmington Journal, We know the Editors very well, and think them reasonably good fellows and worthy of support, which, we have no doubt, a discerning public will award to them. Any one in North Carolina who can print a neuter sheet can take our hat.

Wilmington Journal. Here's a health to the Journal and its worthy Editors: May its Price continue to be cheerfully paid, and may it always abound with a Fulton of the best matter.

But seriously, the Journal is one of the best papers in the State, every way, and the neatness of its typographical execution almost excites our envy. Success to it, and to the Press generally. Wilmington can boast her full share of excellent papers, from the Commercial, with its clear and vigorous articles, to the Aurora, startling us ever and anon with its bolts of sarcasm and its flashes of genuine Southern in-

held at Worcester, Massachusetts, in which a number of foolish things were said and done. Women made Speeches—women acted on Committees—and women claimed the right to vote, and, in fact, to be Christian world on this subject, do not stand in need ace Greely's countenance and praise. Whatever such people approve or commend, we would avoid and shun as we would Sin embodied, or the Asiatic

DAILY REGISTER. The editor of the Raleigh Register proposes to issue a daily sheet during the session of the Legislature. He says four hundred sub-

The price will be \$1.50, in advance in all cases. It will be worth the money to those who wish to be kept daily advised of the proceedings of the Legislz-ture. Merchants in particular ought to encourage an enterprise of this sort, as it all helps trade.

POPULATION OF WARRENTON. According to the official statement of the "census taker," Mr. Hawkins, the population of Warrenton is 1194, to-wit:

Whites,

567

Negro slaves, Free Negroes,

day the 3rd day of December next. As business of the utmost importance to the Craft in North Carolina will come before the G. L., every lodge should make preparation to be fully represented at this session.

Warrenton News.

Douglas, for his patriotic efforts in breasting the storm of folly and fanaticism in that City. The by the Pacific. She left in about an hour, for Boston. She made the run to Halifax in less than nine

glo Catholic Church. Cardinal Wismer has receive ed the Archbishopric in Ireland. The farming operations for the spring crop have

effect was tremendous—the meeting that body subsequently rescinded the act. Such is the force of truth, boldly, openly, and manfully maintained. The National asserts the probability of a considerable Douglas deserves the highest credit for his The President's treatment of the Cabinet taking place. The President's treatment of the army is the sub

jet of much comment in the various journals. The We see in this memorable transaction the triumph of a great principle, which we have so often endeaarmy, or any feeling to threaten the republic.

The Republican and Orleans parties respectively have become consolidated, white the Legitimist and

consulted the dictates of prudence, and situation wards the end of the President's tour it should be the contest, or had he entered upon the discussion thought right to ask the country to decide be with half his armor on, and should be decided victopower, he would not have achieved the decided vices in the way of such proceeding.

The work is a more triumphant to throwing obstacle in the way of such proceeding. ry which he has won. Never was a more distributed by the has won. Never was a more distributed in the way of such proceeding.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHTES. Nothing new has tribute paid to the cause of troom, manufactured in the effort occurred in the relative positions of the armies since ness and advocated with eloquence, that it is confidently of Judge Douglas on this delicate and trying occasion. the assault upon Frederichstadt. It is confidently of Judge Dongtas on this deficate and trying described that diplomatists will be called in to adjust That one single man should, by his aident to adjust the difficulties with Hesse Cassel, All the ... wly and his intellectual resources, so successfully total the appointed ministers are strong adherents to the Contider of opinion in a meeting of 4,000 citizens—that appointed ministers are strong adherents to the Contider of tide of opinion in a meeting of 2,000 citizens statution. The popular voice is said to be greatly in their commissions in the army, which is now in a

of his talents or to the power of truth. With such champions, the Union may defy every attack. Let cate. The Prince of the Cassel will succed him. In the last sitting of the College of Princes at Berlin, M. de Radowitz formally announced that the Prussian Government would not suffer the Federal

Assembly to meet at Frankfort. A Congress of Deputies of all different committees ments of Nature to shake it from the firm basis on had been established, to raise funds, in support of the Schleswig-Holstein war. Nothing special has been effected, however, beyond the publication of an address, and the passage of some strong resolutions.

THE MARKETS. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, OC TOBER 19. The Circular of Messrs. Holt & Co. nopassed resolutions number of the act of the police lating to the fugitive slave law, releasing the police lices a better feeling in the cotton market since the from obedience, urging resistance, and denouncing early part of the week, the depression then prevailing our congressmen. Last night four thousand citizens having passed away, and with a slight yielding in our congressmen. Last night four thousand citizens assembled, the Mayor presiding. Senator Douglas made a great and glorious speech in defence of all measures of the Compromise, and the fugitive-slave this week, and the market can be said really to prelaw particularly, effecting an entire revolution in sent no new feature except at the very latest moment public sentiment. It was resolved unanimously to there was somewhat more firmness. The week's Tobacco continues in good demand, and prices ful

Breadstuffs. In flour there is no change to notice Sales are making freely at full prices as quoted last week. There is no change to notice in wheat-a fair demand. Indian Corn is steady without alteration

HAVRE MARKET, Oct. 16. Cotton. Sales of this tice the signs of improvement exhibited by the Dem- day 1,044 bales, at advancing rates. Sales of this

NEW YORK ELECTION.

next for Governor, members of Congress, and State Officers. Horatio Seymour, Hunker, is the candidate for Governor of the Democrats, and Washington Hunt, originally something of a Whig, and with Whig Sewardite, is the candidate of the Whigs. This sympathies, until his honest convictions forced him election is attracting universal attention. It is destined to exert a very great influence over the politics of the country.

> The Albany Register furnishes the following list of the candidates for Congress:

	" CONGRESSIONAL	NOMINATIONS.
	Whigs.	Democrats.
-1	A T Rose	John G Floyd
2	()badiah Bowne	C S Bogardus
3	James Bowen	Emanuel B Hart
4		
5		Henry Arcularius
6	James Brooks	John Cochrane
7		A P Stevens
8	John C Cruger	Gilbert Dean
9	Thomas McKissock	Wm Murray
10	M Schoonmaker	Orson M Allaben
11	Edward P Cowles	I Sutherland, Jr.
12	Russel Sage	David L Seymour
13	J L Schoolcraft	Erastus Corning
14	John H Boyd	1 W Thompson
15	Charles F Taber	Joseph Russell
16	John Wells	Thomas J Marvin
17	H P Alexander	Alex H Buell
18	John W Grant	Preston King
19	Charles E Clarke	Willard Ives
20	O B Matterson	Timothy Jenkins
21	George H Chase	W W Snow
23	Henry Bennett	John J Taylor
23	John Williams	Leander Babcock
21	Vivius W Smith	Daniel T Jones
25	Edwin B Morgan	Thomas Y Howe
26	H S Wallbridge	Robert Halsey
27		James C Smith
28	A M Schermerhorn	P G Buchan
29	J Horsford	J S Wadsworth
20	Philip Church	Reuben Robie
31	F S Martin	R E Fenton
32	Solomon G Haven	F P Stevens
33	A P Hascall	W M Sprague
34	Lorenzo Burrows	Sherman B Piper.
	The second secon	

A "Woman's Rights Convention" was recently Corron Prospect for 1850. Dr. M. W. Philips,

men. Now, we think as much of the women as any Cotton take the facts as they exist, and then calcubody, and would go as far as any one to see them righted when they are wronged; but our opinion is, the Worcester Convention to the contrary notwithstanding, that the usages of society and the civilized of the country-therefore poor teams and bad cultivation-then, no rain for the past six or seven weeks.

of any alteration or amendment. This Convention with this drought—only four months to make and What can cotton make, planted, say the 1stof May was addressed by Abby Kelly Foster and Frederick grow in? I assure you there are thousands of acres Douglas, and it comes in for a special share of Hor- of Upland that a frost this night would cut short. The bolls now opening are not half their usual size.
In another part of his letter, which is dated 9th

instant he says: "I may be in error. If I am mistaken, I believe nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the planters are mistaken." He thinks planters should hold up, and not sell

under 15 cents, which price, he thinks is demanded by the present supply and demand. New York Abolition Meschants. The Day

Book is doing the South an essential service by publishing the names of those wholesale Merchants in New York, whose traffic is chiefly with the South, but

are thus noticed:
Messra. Bowen & M'Namee, Wholesale Jobbers. Chittenden & Bliss, Perkins & Warren, Hopkins & Allen, do Simeon Draper, Jr. Hunt & Daniel.

The Day Book says that the first named "have The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina holds its annual session in Raleigh commencing an Monday the 3rd day of December next. As business of newspaper."

1194

Warrenton News.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina holds its annual session in Raleigh commencing an Monday the 3rd day of December next. As business of newspaper."

THE COTTON CROP. We copy from our exchanges the following items in relation to the Cotton crop in Tennessee, Alabama,

and South Carolina : \* ALABAMA. We learn from the North Alabamian of the 11th inst. published at Tuscumbia, that the drouth in that quarter has been as protracted and severe as in the Southern part of our State. The cotton crop, from the best information it can gather, will fall short of an average at least one-third in the Tennessee Valley—some say one half. The late continued dry weather has affected cotton injuriously in some portions of the Valley, by preventing the top balls from maturing. The same weather, however, has enabled the planters to gather the staple in fine order. There has been several slight frosts during the past ten days.

Newspaper, medns a paper of 1900 square inches or less.

No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over ½ ounce, except on 'official Business.'

Postage on letters from any office in the U. S. to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M's whose com's were \$200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over ½ oz. each on their own private business. They can frank to California,

several slight frosts during the past ten days.

A letter to the Mabile Tribune, dated Conecul Oct. 15, says : The cotton is now nearly all made and opening rapidly. It will be an early harvest, and planters about here begin to calculate with an assurance of certainty, the number of bales they will make this season, and not one of ten expects more than two-thirds of an average crop, while we are satisfied from personal observation that the yield in this section will not suffer in comparison with other parts of the State. Thus it proves almost to a mathematical demonstration that the crop in Alabama will be "short." The weather is such as to preclude the possibility of anything now maturing. Corn may be in proportion to cotton both in product and price.

TENNESSEE. The Memphis Eagle of the 8th inst.

says: "We have seen several gentlemen from the country, who inform us that the frosts were severe and have done all the injury that frosts could do to the cotton-destroying the small bolls, and injuring more or less those not matured. The backward cotton in bottom lands, still vigorously growing, is of course greatly injured. Had the frosts kept off two or three weeks longer, at least ten per centum more would have been made. We doubt now if but little more than a full half-crop will be realized this season." COTTON. A letter dated Black Oak Grove, Hardeman county, Tennessee, October 8, says: "At different periods of the present year I gave you the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in this section of the country. (being one of the best sections in this State for the growing of cotton,) all tending to show the crop would be short, though when I commenced picking I found, with a tavorable fall, I should make more cotton per acre than I had anticipated during the working and growing season. Since I commenced picking I found wherever the rust made its appearance, (which was pretty general,) the cotton had taken the second growth, producing an over ratio of sap, and causing the bolls to tall from the diseased stalk, and shielding others from the sight; but after all of this, and since the planters in this section of the country have consoled themselves underthe insuperable misfortunes that have befallen them during the present year in regard to their crop, on the morning of the 6th of this month there was a cold, heavy, killing frost, which will insure one-third shorter crops than

if it had stayed off four weeks longer." THE END OF THE SEASON. A gentleman brought us yesterday a stalk of Sea Island Cotton plucked about eight miles from the City on the other side of the Ashley. It was completely withered from frost. This, then, settles the question of the season. The cotton plant is killed, and whatever hopes depended on a late frost are killed with it. In a large part of this State, and perhaps of the whole cotton region, it will do no harm. The most had been already made of the crop, and the plant had nothing left which even a month of fine weather could have brought to profit. But this was not everywhere the case. But the frosts puts all on a level. We may now begin our estimates of the crop on definite and reliable ev-

idence. The case is made up.

Charleston Mercury.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW AMONG THE OLD PURITANS. A writer in the Boston Courier cites the following: A fraction of 1 oz. over not to "It may interest the readers of these papers, as a be regarded.

Diece of curious antiquarian history, to know the or Circulars and handbills not over igin of the practice of restoring fugitives from service. In the articles of confederation between the United Colonies of New England-namely, Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut, New Haven, &c. made in 1643; and made as the preamble declares, by those who 'all come into these parts of America with one and the same end and aim, namely, to advance the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to enjoy the liberties of the gospel in purity with peace '-there is the following provision: 'It is also agreed that if any servant run away from his master into any confederate jurisdiction, in such case, upon certificate from one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be either delivered to his master, or any other that pursues and brings such certifi-

"Thus it appears that the rendition of fugitives from service in this country commenced more than two hundred years ago, and, what is remarkable, the mode of proof prescribed by the agreement of the Colonies is precisely analogous to one of the modes provided by the act of 1850; the only difference between them is the more elevated character of the tribunal ' in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled,' before which the proof is now to be made, and the greater caution in the proceedings. I presume that the subjects of this compact between the Colonies were rather white servants and apprentices than negro slaves, which in 1643 were probably very few in number. It was very common in those early times, more than at present, for master mechanics to take indentured apprentices, who, if they absconded, were (and now are) liable to be arrested and returned to their masters, as persons held to labor or service in the State whence they fled."

The same rule now prevails in regard to white fu-gitives as was adopted by the early Puritans of New England in relation to runaways, and is applied by the law of 1850 (as it has been by the law of 1793) to fugitive slaves. A man charged with crime, and fleeing to another State, is surrendered up on the simple certificate of an authorized magistrate, without trial or inquiry into the reality of his guilt, or any appeal to the writ of habeas corpus. His guilt is left to be ascertained in the State from which the fugitive fled. But the Northern fanatics contend for a rule for runaway blacks different from that to which white runaways are subjected, and are ready to tear the sacred Union asunder to effect their weak and wicked National Intelligencer.

MR. FILLMORE'S NEIGHBORS. At a Whig ratifica-tion meeting held in Eric county—the city of Buffalo, where Mr. Fillmore resides—the following resolutions

were adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is due to the law-abiding freemen of the North that the 'Fugitive Slave Law' should be immediately repealed. Resolved, That we recognise in the action of the recent Convention at Utica, and especially in the appointment by it of a permanent State Central Committee, unmistakable evidence of a design to disorganize and dismember that party—and that we will resist all such attempts from whatever source, and under whatever pretext, " to the bitter end,"

This one was received with applause, and unanimously adopted. When it is remembered that Mr. the most desirable places in the range of our knowledge, as well on account of health, as for facilities for in New York and Mr. Seward head of the other, it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Whig party of Erie Hon. Wm. H. Seward, for the signal ability and elocounty are justly due, and are hereby tendered to the

Vork to the country. ARRIVAL OF PARODI. Signorina Teresa Parodi, the new prima donna, said to have been a protege of Basta, has arrived at New York in the Pacific, and is to appear in the Astor Place Opera House next week. She is accompanied by her brother and a lady week. She is accompanied by her brother and a lady friend. It is stated that on finding that she had taken friend. It is stated that on finding that she had taken and one of two guns and 100 horse power—compositions. apartments at the Union Place Hotel, a crowd gath-ored around the front, and the lady was obliged to In addition to these there is a strong addition to the appear at the window seven or eight times, to acknowledge the shouts of welcome. She is described as tall, finely-formed, with blue eyes and black hair.

POST OFFICE INFORMATION A single letter means any weighing over 1 ounce avoid rupois or less. A letter weighing over 10z. and less than 2 is regarded as 4 letters.

Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less

ten letters free, not weighing over 1 oz. each on their own private business. They can frank to California, or any other place in the U.S. possessions, but not

Postage on letters to China, &c., may be 75 cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular, or transient papers 1 or 11 cts. and 50 per cent. commission on them. Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents. 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is

24 cts., the single rate.

The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor. A Post-master can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the following ommissions on the amount of letter postages received by them in each quarter of the year, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from com

missions than \$500 per quarter:
40 per cent. on the first \$100; " " next 300; 331 124 " on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not amount to

On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over \$200 may frank names of subscribers and money to

At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive be tween the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first \$100 of letter postage.

Table of Posta	ges.		19	
The latest the second second	1-202	l oz	2 oz	3 oz
Letters not over 300 miles,	5	10	20	30
Letters over 300 miles,	10	20	40	60
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	48	96	144
Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement, Do. over 100 miles and out of	E.		11000	ent.
the State,			12	Cts.
To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication.			3.7	
Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodi- cals and all other printed mat- ter, except as before and un-				

1 oz. 2 oz. 3 oz. 4 oz. 21 31 41 51

single cap size and unsealed

dermentioned-for each not

-(to be prepaid,) 3 cents. The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the Inited States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the

INFORMATION TO POSTMASTERS. Every Postmaster whose office yields to the Govrnment, over \$25 per quarter, is entitled to post office balances for weighing letters.

Where a postmaster who is entitled to the franking privilege, receives letters mailed at other offices and charged with postage, he is to enter the said letters as usual, and mark the amount of postage as overchage" in the fourth column of "mails re-When a postmaster is entitled to pay for night

service, he should always send a certificate of the fact, vithout which it cannot be allowed. When postmasters have not the latest tabular lists of post offices, and the latest printed regulations, they should apply for them. They cannot perform

their duty understandingly without them. Post bills should be sent with all transient news papers, handbills and circulars. It is not lawful for mail carriers to carry letters out

of the mail, whether sealed or unsealed. United States Postal Guide.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE. The first session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 6th day of January next. The following are the names of the faculty: Rev. A. B. Smith, President, and Professor of

Mental and Moral Science. Charles H. Judson, A. M., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages. Wm. K. Blake, A. M., Professor of Mathematics

and Natural Sciences. Miss Warren, Female Assistant and Teacher of the French Language.
Karle W. Petersilia, Professor of Music.

Col. George D. Boggan, Steward. From our own knowledge of some of the officers. and from the reputation that all of them bear, we have no hesitation in recommending the Carolina Female

which it may please God to place them. The location of the College, both as it regards health and beauty, will bear a favorable comparison, with any institution of the kind in the country. It is situated on the stage road leading from Cheraw to Salisbury, ten miles above Wadesborough, near Tyson's Mineral Spring—a place of resort for several years by persons in quest of health. The place, naturally beautiful, is being made more so by the erection of several fine residences. More buildings are about to be erected; so that there can be no doubt but the neighborhood of the College will soon become one of education, and for refined and elegant society.

Wadesborough Argus.

SPAIN AND CUBA. The International, of Madrid quence with which he has on all occasions maintained the principles of Freedom in the Senate of the United States, and for the noble manner in which he has redeemed the pledges given by the Whigs of New the electron of Cuba. It is composed of the Soberano, seventy-four; the frigates Esperanza and Perla, of forty-two guns; and the Cortez, of thirty-two guns; the sloop-of-war Colon, of sixteen guns; the brigan-tines Habanero, Patriota, Pelayo, Nervion, and Vill-

The Caops. Accounts from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, vary somewhat in their estimate of the deficiency of the Cotton crop.

FLORIDA. The Jacksonville Republican reports the vote of twenty-one counties, in which Mr. Cabell's fall short of an average, both as to Cotton and Corn, whilst that portion of Mississippi shipping to Mojority—seven counties yet to be heard from. His reelection is considered certain.

Parties will probably stand in the legislature—senate, 10 democrats, 9 whigs; house 21 democrats, 19 whigs. If Dade elects a democrat, they will have a majority of 4 in the bouse; if not parties will be tied.

Other portions of Mississippi only from a half to two-thirds of a crop will be made. In Louisians and Texas the long continued drought is materially affecting the yield of Cotton in certain portions of both States, to the extent, it is stated, of one half. Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 1st, 1850, NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

State; and the Governor of Maryland has appointed the 28th of November for that State.

NEW YORK, October 31st, 1850. A great Union Meeting was held last night in this City, and was largely attended. George Wood presided, and a number of patriotic Speeches were delivered in favor of the Union and in opposition to of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as read from Daniel Webster, strongly in favor of the

NEW YORK MARKETS. Grain unchanged; flour firm; and tobacco, both leaf and manufactured, tending upwards.

\* [ Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. ]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1850. Important from Boston—Determination of the Marshal.
The Law of '93 in Boston—The duty of the North— Course of the South, &c.

Private advices from Boston render it probable that fugitive slave riot will come off to-morrow, or some day this week, and that the law will be enforced, at all hazards, without any interference on the part of the federal executive. The marshal will summon a passe under the act and the act will be enforced. We shall see whether the Bostonians will countenance resistance to the law, and a practical nullification of the law. Their action will give tone to public sentiment in all the Northern States on this subject. It is with them to decide the question whether the law can be enforced or not. Mr. Winthrop, Mr. Horace Mann, and Mr. Quincy, and Mr. J. G. Whittier as-

sert that it cannot be executed.

Mr. Quincy, true to his peculiar principles, advises resistance. With a view to encourage it, he asserts that no fugitive has ever been delivered up, in Massachusetts, under the act of 1793. He is mistaken as to the fact. I could refer to a very prominent case, occurring in the year 1819. Some slaves eloped from King George county, Virginia, and were conveyed in a vessel from Fredericksburg to Boston. They were arrested under that act, in the town of Dedham, near Boston. The agent and counsel for the claimants was the Hon, Samuel L. Southard, a Judge of New Jersey, and afterwards Senator and six years a member of the Cabinet under the administrations of Monroe and J. Q. Adams. The slaves were delivered up as fugitives from labor and service, and without any mob, riot, or resistance.

There were no objections to the law in Massachu setts till after the year 1833. After that time there were decisions that slaves brought by their owners into the State and remaining there, were not fugitives. But there was never a case of a refusal to deliver up a fugitive, or of forcible resistance to the act of 1793.

The first case of a refusal to deliver up a fugitive was in New York, and by Gov. Seward. A slavefrom Virginia was claimed as a fugitive from justice and from labor, and Gov. Seward, upon some technical point, refused to surrender him, at the demand of

Gov. Gilmer, of Virginia.

Congress however attempted, by another and more efficacious law, to give effect to the constitutional provision. If the new law cannot be executed, it will remain for the Southern States to decide what measures of resentment, retaliation, or redress they shall adopt. Many men in the Southern States have considered this question, and decided that they will fine state for cultivation, and is well adapted for the not, on that account alone, consider a dissolution of growing of Grain and Tobacco. On it is a new and comthe Union as necessary. They will, nevertheless, modious two story Dwelling House, of excellent workconsider the conduct of Northern people as unjust, faithless, and unprincipled.

spects there will be a majority in favor of retaliatory measures—measures already contemplated and even, is remarkable for its health, intelligence and refinement. in some cases, already resorted to. It will be remembered that the revolution was ushered in by retaliatory legislation, by non-intercourse, and nonconsumption laws-in Massachusetts, in Virginia, and other States.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27. The sales of Cotton on Saturday amounted to 2000 bales, at steady prices: Good Middling, 13.. The sales of the week are 23,000 bales. Hon. J. H. Harminson, member of Congress, died

on Friday, after a lingering illness.

John McDonough died of cholera on Saturday. He was a native of Baltimore, and noted for his miserly habits. His estate is estimated to be worth over ten millions of dollars, which the Picayune says has been left for the benefit of the poor of Baltimore and New

PHILADELPHIA, October 29. Jenny Lind will give several concerts here about the 20th of next month, and then proceed to Baltimore and Washington. Possibly she may go to Richmond, Charleston. Havana, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and will probably sail for London to attend the World's Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26. IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS. The vote in Texas on the Boundary question gives a heavy majority in favor of accepting the proposition.

The Rail Road Bridge across Quankey is completed. The Cars crossed it on Saturday night last. This Bridge was built in two months. It is a stronger and much better Bridge than the old one. The Track across it is laid with T Iron. The whole Track from Wilmington to Weldon is now being laid with T Iron.

Halifax Republican.

THE TOBACCO BUSINESS. There are in operation at the present time in Richmond, forty-three Tobacco Factories, in which are employed over 2,300 hands, and which produce in manufactured tobacco fourteen millions five hundred thousand pounds annually.

Richmond Dispatch

THE SOUTHERN SHOE TRADE. The value of shoes annually sent South from New York is estimated at \$5,000,000. Boston and Philadelphia send, perhaps, as many more. The trade was never more flourishing than during the present season.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY. The people of Pennsylvania have given a majority of 73,340 in favor of an elective judiciary, and the constitution is to be amended accordingly.

The "Notorious" Flying Machine is to make an ascent opposite New York to-day, with Capt. Taggart on board. The announcement creates some sensation Balt. Sun 30th ult. among the sight-seers.

Gov. Manly has ordered an election to be held in the County of Johnston, on Tuesday, the 12th day of November next, to supply the vacancy in the House of Commons, occasioned by the recent death of Jas. Tomlinson, Esq., the member elect. Register.

Monster Cigar. A Cigar manufacturer in Bristol (R. I.) is exhibiting a cigar five feet long, twenty-five inches in circumference, and weighing thirty-five

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, October 29. Tobacco selling at th following prices: Ordinary lugs \$8 50 to \$10 50, good and fine lugs \$10 50 to \$12, common leaf \$12 to \$14. fine leaf for shipping \$15 to \$16 50, fine manufacturing leaf \$15 to \$20. The market active, and some percelular held at higher prices. Cotton selling at 124 to 127 cents with a good supply, and quality better than last year Wheat 95 to 1 08 cents; corn 60 cents; bacon, hog round 71 to 71 cents; lard 9 to 91 cents; flour \$5 to \$7 50.

WILMINGTON, October 30. About 300 barrels of Turpentine sold at \$2 10 per barrel, for yellow dip. Nothing doing in Spirite Turpentine; last sales at 26 cents per gallon. The river low, and but little produce of any kind arriving.

CHARLESTON, October 29. Holders of Cotton yester day became free sellers at prices refused on Saturday, and the market, in consequence, was decidedly in favor of buyers. The sales amounted to 1900 bales, at prices

prices; corn at from 71 to 72 cents per bushel; flour \$4 50 to \$5; whiskey 27 to 27; cents.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C. President Fillmore will probably issue his Proclamation for the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave
Law in Boston, and place United States' troops at the disposal of the authorities.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has appointed the lock of December as Theological Property of December as Theological Property in the State of the insurance of lives than any other lock of December as Theological Property in the state insurance of lives than any other

12th of December as Thanksgiving Day in that

Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the repre-

sentatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the mutual plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.
Policies for \$100 to \$5000 will be issued on the life

the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken. The business of the Company is conducted under the

immediate supervision of Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President, Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President, James F. Jordan, Secretary,

Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer, Perrin Busbee, Attorney, Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician-J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN.

Nov. 1, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C. THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year DIRECTORS. Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard

Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell Northern W. N. H. Smith McChester Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfrecsborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive application OFFICERS. Josiah O. Watson, President, J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President, Richard Smith, Tneasurer, J. C. Partridge, Secretary, John H. Bryan, Attorney,

J. Hersman, General Agent. S. W. Whiting, Executive Committee. Richard Smith. John Primrose,

This Company is now in successful operation, and for prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries ex-

All communications in reference to insurance should e addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y. Raleigh, January 2, 1850.

VALUABLE LAND And Desirable Residence for Sale. A TRACT OF LAND, containing 130 Acres, (form-A crly the property of Blair Burwell, deceased.) sit-uated on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, one half mile South of Henderson, is offered for sale. More than half the tract is in original growth. The remainder is in a manship, with every out house necessary for comfort of convenience. Any person wishing to combine the ad-It is to be apprehended, however, that in some re- vantages of town with the pleasures and retirement of

> I. H. DAVIS, Stanton, Granville, N. C. November 1st. 1850.

FINE FRUIT TREES. THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C.

have now ready for Transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS Nectarines, Apricots, Grapes, Figs, &c. Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our

arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

October 28th, 1850. WILLIAM J. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Raleigh, N. C. COLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under

tended to on moderate terms by apprlying to WILLIAM J. CLARKE, Atterney at Law.

the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, at-

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. Commissioner of Tennessee. TATHANIEL J. PALMER, of Milton, has been appointed by Governor Trousdale, of Tennessee, the Probate of Deeds, Powers of Attorney, and other instruments to be recorded in that State? Also to take Depositions, Affidavits, &c., to be used in the Courts of

October 28th, 1850. NOTICE. MOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, to alter and amend the act incorporating the

town of Clinton, in Sampson County. September 25, 1850. Received by Express this Day

LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assert-

ed Colors. Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings. EVANS & WILLIAMS. W E are authorized and requested to announce Maj.
A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a andidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the

House of Commons, at the approaching Session. WE are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next

Legislature. October 28, 1850.

WE are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Canlidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Oct. 21, 1850.

WE are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature. Oct. 14, 1850. Register will please copy and charge A. N. B.

WARD, of Franklin County, as a Candidate for Assistant Deorkeeper to the next House of Common s o North Carolina. October 2, 1850. 835-tapd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. E. N. PETER. SON, of Northampton County, as a Candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the enoung Legislature of North the follow E dated distant the like October 2, 1850.

ranging from 134 to 134 cents.

New York, October 29. Holders have put Cotton up, but buyers do not meet them. Tobacco firm, at full

Just Received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Ost 9, 1850.